

All reports of *Tephrosia hispidula* from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana seem to be based on small or depauperate plants of *T. florida* which sometimes resemble this species in vegetative characters. I have seen no specimens from west of Jackson County, Florida. Although the calyx of *Tephrosia hispidula* resembles that of *T. florida*, the ovary and legume are short-strigose or hirsutulous in the former and merely strigillose or hirtellous in the latter.

Pubescence of the leaflets in this species follows the four types described under *Tephrosia onobrychoides*, although plants with the upper surfaces of the leaflets glabrous and the pubescence on the lower surfaces spreading are rare. There is no geographical segregation of any of these types; two or more often occur in the same colony. Only three large collections have been made but these show more or less random distribution of pubescence-types. For example, in one from Beaufort County, North Carolina, consisting of 77 plants, the leaflets of 36 were glabrous above and strigillose beneath, while 23 were appressed-pubescent on both surfaces and 18 spreading-pubescent on both surfaces!

(To be continued)

CAMPANULA RENTONAE, SP. NOV.

ROBERT M. SENIOR

Planta perennis, stolonifera; caules steriles foliati, folia spathulata vel subrotundata, ca. 6 mm. longa, in petiolum 6–12 mm. longum abrupte attenuatum; caules floriferes 3–12 cm. longi, sparse foliati (1 vel plerumque 2–4), folia basalia plura, rosulatum aggregata, anguste lanceolata vel elliptica, sessilia, acuta, integra vel denticulata, breve albociliata, 1–3.5 cm. longa et 3–6 mm. lata, nervus primarius prominens. Inflorescentia flos solitarius, terminalis, in alabastro suberectus, anthesin plerumque nutans; corolla violacea vel roseo-violacea, tubus ad basin pallidior, ad 1 cm. longa et lata, lobi acuti, subpatuli, dimidio liberi; calyx ca. 4 mm. longus, subnervatus, glaber vel breve pubescens, lobi acuti, anguste triangulares, integri vel denticulati, anthesin patuli, ad 5 mm. longi; stylus tripartitus, corollam longitudine aequans vel subaequans; antherae flavae. Semina minuta, brunnea, subnitida, capsula ad apicem dehiscens.

Rootstocks thin, creeping, sending up sterile and flowering stems; sterile shoots with tiny spatulate, almost rotund, leaves about 6 mm. long, narrowed abruptly into a 6–12 mm. petiole,

these leaves usually dying at anthesis; basal leaves of flowering stems in a rosette, acute, sessile, narrowly lanceolate, entire or denticulate, 1–3.5 cm. long, 3–6 mm. wide, with a distinct light-green midrib, the margins with short white cilia; flowering stems rising from near the centers of the rosettes, each stem bearing sometimes 1 but usually 2–4 distant leaves, the uppermost almost linear, the stem 3–12 cm. tall, bearing one terminal flower, fairly erect in bud, often nodding in anthesis; corolla violet to pinkish-violet, the base of the tube lighter in color, usually less than 1 cm. long and about as wide, the lobes acute, slightly spreading, and cut halfway; calyx about 4 mm. long, faintly ribbed, glabrous or with short white hairs, the calyx-lobes acute, narrowly triangular, entire or denticulate, spreading at anthesis, about one-half the length of the corolla; style 3-parted, about the length of the corolla; anthers yellow; seeds very small, brown, rather shiny, the capsule dehiscent toward the upper part of the calyx. Perennial.

This *Campanula* was found by Mrs. *Izetta M. Renton*, North Bend, Washington, on MT. STUART, in CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON, at an altitude ranging between 7000 and 8000 ft. Mrs. Renton sent me seeds, asking me to raise the plants and endeavor to identify the species. In the herbaria that I have visited, I have found no species of *Campanula* resembling this plant, nor have I been able to discover any written account of a similar species. The leaves of the sterile shoots, as well as those of the basal rosette, are distinctive. There is however some variation in the different plants raised. Occasionally the leaves are entire, but usually denticulate. The length of the flowering stems also varies considerably, some being less than 3 cm. long, others attaining a height of 12 cm. Again, some of the calyx-lobes are entire, some faintly denticulate. I am depositing the TYPE in the Gray Herbarium.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

HELENIUM CURTISII IN VIRGINIA.—On May 4, 1949, I found a strange *Helenium* in flower in a forested marsh about three miles west of Williamsburg in James City County, Virginia. On May 15, I returned to that station and collected a series of specimens: *Baldwin 12553*. One specimen was deposited in the Gray Herbarium; others were distributed via Dr. S. F. Blake.